



KNOWLEDGE.... LIBERTY.... UTILITY.... REPRESENTATION.... RESPONSIBILITY.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1834.

NO. 22.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by GEORGE WOLF, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I have received authentic information, that WILLIAM PERRY, late of the City of Philadelphia, was on the afternoon of Friday, the 3d of October instant, wantonly, maliciously, and inhumanly stabbed with a knife or other sharp instrument, by some unknown person, of which stabbing, the said William Perry died, after languishing until about two o'clock of the following morning. And

Whereas, All efforts to discover and bring to justice the perpetrator of said murder, have hitherto proved ineffectual. And

Whereas, The reputation of the Government, the peace and security of its citizens, and the obligations of justice and humanity, require that the perpetrator of an offence so heinous, should be brought to speedy and condign punishment. I have therefore thought it proper and expedient, [in addition to the reward already offered by the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, for the same object,] to issue this my Proclamation, hereby offering

A REWARD OF \$600,

to any person or persons who shall discover, apprehend and secure within any jail of this Commonwealth, the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said murder, to be paid upon his or their trial and conviction of the offence aforesaid; and all judges, justices, sheriffs, coroners, constables and other officers, within this Commonwealth, are hereby required and enjoined to be attentive and vigilant in inquiring after, and bringing to justice the person or persons guilty of the crime aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and of the Commonwealth the fifty-ninth.

By the Governor—

JAMES TRIMBLE, Deputy Secretary.

LOCUST WARD DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

\$300 REWARD!

FOR THE MURDERER OF WILLIAM PERRY!!!

At a meeting of the Democratic Association of Locust Ward, held at the house of James H. Hutchinson, on Monday evening, the 13th October, 1834, the following resolutions were, on motion made and seconded, *unanimously adopted!*

Resolved, That the Democratic Association of Locust Ward, does hereby offer a reward of

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

for the discovery and conviction of the murderer of WILLIAM PERRY.

Resolved, That the Democratic papers throughout the Union be requested to publish the above resolution.

BARNET QUIN, President.

JOHN RUTHERFORD, Sen. V. Pres't.

H. R. Kneass, } Secretaries.
J. Rutherford, Jr. }

MEMORANDUMS.

PHILADELPHIA,
ELIZABETH ST.—NEAR SOUTH SIXTH. }

This paper is published in the quarto form—

Because it is more commodious for perusal than the folio:

Because it is better adapted for preservation, and reference; and

Because it can be more easily enlarged without affecting its convenience, by the mere lengthening of the columns, or by the addition of a quarter or half sheet, or more, if eligible.

The publication in detached numbers, is incident to the progress of the subscription; which, though it proceeds slow, goes on certain.

NUMBERS will continue to be issued, at convenient times, till the subscription shall be adequate to the expenditure, when the paper will issue daily, without any farther notice; and the detached numbers will be considered each as a day, in the year's charge.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Eight Dollars per annum; \$5, to be paid in advance. The paper to be issued daily, when the subscription covers the expense.

ADVERTISING on moderate terms, by the line, square, or column—by the day, week, month, quarter, or year.

From the Globe.

The session of the French Chambers has closed. Notwithstanding the allusion to the Treaty with the United States by the king, at the opening of the session, no project of a law providing for the execution of its provisions, was presented by the French Ministers. It is true, that the session was preparatory merely, intended by the charter for the organization of the legislative body after the election of new Deputies. The treaties which require legislation, and the portions of the charter which cannot be executed without legislation, have been alike passed over by the Ministry. But for the extraordinary delay to act heretofore definitely on this subject, and the decision of the former chamber of Deputies against the ministerial project of the necessary law, no surprise could be felt, or apprehension produced, by the late omission by the Executive of France, to ask for the appropriation required to redeem the faith of the Government. Practically speaking, as it regards the interests of those for whom France is pledged to the United States, the delay is unimportant. Had the appropriation been made, and the money been paid according to the provisions of the treaty, the rightful owners could not have received, and could not now receive, the amount of their respective claims—the Commissioners who are sitting in judgment upon them having not yet decided on the distribution that is to be made. The principal and the interest must be paid by France, and if paid prior to the decision of the Commissioners, the individual claimants will not suffer injury. There is, however, another aspect of this interesting question. The delay that has occurred—the adverse decision that has been made—the protracted postponement of the decision by the new Chambers—are all these consistent with the obligations of France to the United States? Have they been—can they be, justifiably explained, or satisfactorily excused? It is not for us to penetrate the recesses of our diplomacy. Confiding in the known character of the administration, we have no doubt the amplest assurances have been given to the United States of the intention of the Government of France to do justice, and to keep its faith, to preserve its character among nations by the performance of its engagements, made according to the forms, and in obedience to the spirit, of the charter. What these assurances are, and how they have been, or will be fulfilled, will be known in the progress of a few weeks. Until this period arrives, as the usual arts of the opposition are used to deceive and mislead, it may be useful to condense known facts, that the People may see at a glance the position in which we stand.

The interested speculations of opposition newspapers—the assertions of anonymous spies and informers, move not the minds of the People of the United States. They know that the Chief Magistrate asks for nothing but what is right—will submit to nothing that is wrong. Even the claimants under the treaty with France understand too well their own interests, to be misled by the suggestion—not less foolish than false—that by a change in the administration of this country, a new treaty could be negotiated more advantageous to them than that which has been once condemned, however unjustly, by the Chamber of Deputies, as too advantageous to them to justify legislative aid in its execution.

The Convention was signed at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831; the ratifications were exchanged on the 2d of February, 1832, at Washington.

The French Chambers were in session to the 21st of April. The exchange of ratifications must have been known in Paris prior to the close of the session! The subject of the treaty was not presented.

The Chambers met again on the 19th of November, 1832. The session closed on the 25th of April, 1833. On the 6th of April, the Minister of Finance laid before the Chamber of Deputies the treaty with the United States, and a bill making the appropriations to execute it. The bill was read and referred to a committee. No action upon the subject during that session, which closed on the 25th April, 1833.

The next session opened the following day, 26th April, 1833.

On the 12th of June, the Minister of Finance presented a new bill. It was read and referred. Some incidental discussion took place on the 12th June, but nothing important was done. The session closed on the 26th of the same month, no further notice being taken of the bill.

The next session began on the 23d December, 1833. On the 13th of January, 1834, the Minister of Finance again presented the bill. It was received, ordered to be printed, and referred to a committee. On the 10th of March, Mr. Jay presented, from the committee, a detailed report, recommending the adoption of the bill. The discussion commenced on the 28th of March. The bill was opposed—by a few of the speakers, because France should not have agreed to pay any thing to the United States; by others, because the administration had contracted to pay too much. The debate continued three days, and on the 1st of April, the Chamber voted—344 members being present.

The votes in favor of the bill were	168
Against it	176

Majority against it	8
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The competent authority having refused the appropriations requisite, the United States would have taken it for granted the decision was final, and the President would necessarily have called upon Congress to decide upon the measures to be pursued. To avert this consequence, the King of France sent a national vessel to his representative in this country. The vessel arrived before Congress adjourned, and the President made no communication to Congress. The people will understand that the assurances given to him by the Executive of France must have been full and satisfactory as to the intentions of the king, and his expectations of seeing soon redeemed by the new Deputies the faith of the Government which had been disregarded by those whose term of service had just expired. The French Chambers ordinarily meet in December. The king has the constitutional power to convoke them, and they do not assemble until called. If he does not assemble them unusually early, the question will stand as it now stands, at the meeting of Congress, and the final decision of the French Chambers will not be known here, until near the close of the session of Congress; that is, a few days before the 4th of March next.

It is greatly to be desired that the Chambers should assemble before the meeting of Congress, and that the decision of France should be communicated some time before the 4th of March, otherwise, provisional legislation, at all times to be resorted to with regret, may be found necessary to the character of the United States, and the just claims of their citizens.

Mr. Livingston has left Paris for Aix in Savoy, for the recovery of his health. He has suffered severely from intermittent fevers; and will, no doubt, be at his post faithfully performing his duties, as soon as the king issues his decrees of convocation. His absence is unimportant, if, as we are confident is the fact, he has done all that was necessary to place the responsibility of what is to follow, where it ought to rest, upon the Government of France.

POLITICAL MISSIONARIES.

We understand that a Committee of Bank men has been despatched from this city, with the flag which was presented to the young Bankites of the 7th ward, previous to our late election, but which was not used by them on the day of the contest, whatever may have been done with it on the evening of that day, by the gang of desperadoes who paraded the streets, committing acts of outrage against peaceable and honorable citizens, which would almost disgrace, the inmates of the Penitentiary. This Committee, it is said, are to remain in Philadelphia until after the election; and we would advise our friends to watch them closely, or they may slip in votes against them, in return for the favor of obtaining similar votes from other places at our election. These robbers of the people's rights are prepared for any act of outrage which can be committed without the fear of detection, and the punishment which the laws provide for the perpetrators of acts of aggression and violence.—*Balt. Repub.*



PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM DUANE.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 18, 1834.

The Election throughout Pennsylvania is such, as it usually has been, on all great emergencies.

The Bank has been fatal to many silly men—to say no worse—who were seduced by Bank influence, some of whom, we know, had never before swerved from public virtue.

The election of Mr. J. R. Ingersoll to Congress will give to the Federal Party a man of much directness in what he does. He will carry with him the *constructive* propensity of all lawyers, which would make Common Law paramount to the Constitution.

Mr. Harper, who is again elected to Congress, is like *z* in Algebra—a mere *negative* quantity, which only fills up a space in a problem, without any positive value!!

The secret of his selection is a confession of the powerful vote of the *Irish*. It is calculated that the *draft* from the Irish vote in favor of Mr. Harper would shake its influence, and subvert those who make dupes of them at the same time. The calculation is like that which stock-jobbing displays—much cunning—and is, in fact, so far successful.

Col. Watmough has now an opportunity to imitate Cincinnatus in cultivating his own *brocoli*, and bringing to maturity the art of *draining*.

The *farce* of setting up Mr. J. Gowen for Congress had all the ludicrous effect that was expected. He may, perhaps, have better success upon the first vacancy in the *Philosophical Society*, where his *lectures on History* may astonish the natives!

It was rather ludicrous to see the panic and perturbation with which the families of the *Federal chieftains* were affected—when the *heads of the confederacy* determined to take a defensive attitude, “to oppose the Spanish fleet.”

The siege of *Dendermond*, by my Uncle Toby and the Corporal, had some humor as well as science in it; but the *state of defence of the Bank*, and its outposts, was really *ruful*. In such cases the poor women are the sufferers,—for to them this midnight social defence, had as much of apparent reality and horror for them as the recent siege of Antwerp to the wives of the besieged.

THE ELECTION—ITS RESULTS.

The few days which have passed since the Election, afforded leisure and opportunity to review the whole ground, and examine the details which time and opportunity presented.

The most striking feature of the late election, in our immediate city, is the ever *execrable resemblance* of the passing transactions involved in the exercise of the fundamental right of suffrage, with those of 1797, 1798, 1799, and 1800.

As we mean hereafter to give a detailed and circumstantial history of the *Reign of Terror*, which prevailed during the above years, we barely refer to the *prominent disposition to violence, outrage, and murder*, which has been exhibited for the first time in Philadelphia, since the entire prostration of the *predisposed* tyranny in the last year of the last century.

At that period—so memorable and so odious that the *Federalists* themselves hear nothing with more disgust than the history of those days—after the *standing army* had been organized under the pretence of repelling an imaginary French invasion, but intended by the contrivers for *foul business transactions* at home. The power of the government, backed by its standing army, *officered with peculiar care* by persons ready and willing to *go the whole hog*—the hardware and calico sprigs of nobility, were induced to form *corps militaire*, in which they were to be prepared for *promotion or for events*.

As the plot thickened those *corps* from which men firm in Democracy were excluded, first, because they were not of the *recognized nobles*, as in Venice, all who were not of some one of the certain one hundred families, could never aspire to public trusts. Those *corps* bore the stamp of counterparts to *corps* which had sprung up prior to the Declaration of Independence, significantly designated as the *silk stocking companies*, many of whom (by the bye) joined my Lord Howe on that trying occasion.

The companies in Philadelphia in the Reign of Terror, were finally organized into one *corps*, and the command was placed in General M-Pherson; hence they were called *M-Pherson's Blues*.

The *Blues* were in fact a sort of military police; and as an example of their mode of preserving the peace, we shall state an occurrence which we are the better acquainted with, from being a party concerned.

When the Editor attended the process of the United States Senate, for having published the transactions of a conspiracy against the government, held in the house of a private gentleman,—after the *Editor* had appeared and answered, and retired while the Senate deliberated with closed doors, he determined not to appear again, and retired to lodgings prepared for him near town.

When the Senate re-opened their doors, the Editor was out of town.

Would any one suppose that an occurrence such as this was an occasion that called for a *military force*; yet it is a fact that several troops of horse, and nearly 800 of M-Pherson's Blues were called out and arrayed all that day,—and the trample of horses, the gleam of swords, and the disorderly ruffle of the drum, kept this city of the brotherhood in terror and alarm during the whole day and night!—*To what end?*

Not to suppress insurrection—not to oppose a hostile force; it was simply to *terrify the public*.

We shall at a future time give some account of the *Republican Legion*, which was also composed of volunteer companies, and who found it necessary to constitute their *corps* into a Legion to counteract the insolence and outrages of M-Pherson's Blues.

Our present purpose in calling up those gloomy times, is to compare the past with the present.

The public has seen that violence, and at length murder, characterised the Federal proceedings at the preparatory election,—that bodies of men were prepared in secret, with sticks loaded with *lead and iron ferrules*,—and that trained bands, so armed, were led by persons in the employment of the City Corporation.

We have seen that Philadelphia has been disgraced by practices such as have made Lisbon, and Sicily, Madrid, and Havana, odious in the eyes of all *brave men*—the youth of the Federal families, *armed with the stiletto, and using them!*

Using the stiletto, hitherto characteristic of Italian or Portuguese assassins!—and on what occasion, and for what end, was the stiletto resorted to?

Not for their defence against injury—for never did men honor themselves more than the Democracy, by their forbearance and moderation—never was insolence more petulant and aggravating, than we have personally witnessed at the very place of voting. Language and conduct that would be considered by an honest jury, suffi-

cient to palliate the personal chastisement of the aggressor, was received with a generosity and calmness which evidently humbled the aggressor, and elevated the patient offended man in the esteem of all around him.

What were the daggers brought for? In the effort to discover any plausible excuse, we ask—Were the *dagger-men afraid?* and afraid of what? The Democrats carried no weapons but their ballots: the Democrats did not raise a cockade, (like the black-cockade of '98,) nor distinguish themselves by a Birmingham button.

Either the *Federalists* had been terrified by a consciousness of unhallowed purposes, and that public indignation might suddenly burst upon them, or they deliberately procured those weapons for the purpose of *using them* upon those citizens who should dare to adhere to their country, its government, and their sacred rights; or who should dare to act contrary to the dictation of a Bank, that has set Constitution, law, right, and the American people, at contemptuous defiance.

As fear begets crime, and crime tribulation, the murder of *William Perry* no doubt produced remorse, and the apprehension of retribution; and a pallid aspect and an inconstant eye, were so general as to be noticed by strangers from the south, who became casual observers in our thronged metropolis.

But we have to reveal the further influence of apprehension on the minds of the *Federalists*. The public has heard of small detachments of armed men, and their use of fire arms against unarmed and peaceful citizens; but they have not heard of the great array.

The *main body*, consisting of two hundred men, with fire arms, commanded by a general officer, was posted at the *Pantheon*.

There were three other grand divisions, besides the outscouts, in Moyamensing.

The *second corps* of one hundred men, were posted at Castle Biddle, with a field officer.

The *third corps* of one hundred, commanded by Col. *Watmough*, in person, had taken post at his castle.

And the reserve, under the command of *his honor, the Mayor*, took up their position in his dwelling, and next morning marched to the State House, and deposited their arms, (borrowed from the prison,) in the office of the Chief Magistrate.

Under whose command the detachments at Moyamensing, &c. were placed, we have not yet learned.

But such was the array to influence by terror, the election by the people of their public servants.

By what mode of cogitation could the authors of those armaments be forced into an imagined exigency?

No ground but a consciousness of wrong, and an apprehension of public indignation, can be found.

In 1798, the display was an open array in arms and in uniform, and we well recollect when it was carefully rumored abroad, that *M-Pherson's Blues* always paraded with “twenty-one rounds of ball, and no blunts.”

In 1834, there is no open display—no uniform (unless the Birmingham button,) is seen—the arms, the ammunition, are distributed in the midnight: and the plan of defence, (like that at the taking of *Umbrage!*) was founded wholly on the consciousness of the *affrighted*.

The BANK was the great aggressor—and by that instinctive faculty, which is manifest in animated nature, from the *tumble-t-d*, and the *terrapin*, to the lord of creation—the animal retires to his hole, or his shell, or his breast work; and inferring that as the great source of public mischief was the *Bank*, that the people when roused to resentment, would turn upon the *citadel*, and demolish it.

Poor fellows! Their rations were taken in peace—the imagined enemy innocent, of every thing but the desire of a majority of free suffrages, and the rescue of this beautiful city from the rapacity that governs it; and never dreaming that a *house* could be guilty of spreading cor-

ruption through a whole community; the Democracy did not even give the Bank a bonfire nor a shout; so the grand army slept upon their arms—the Democratic invaders were not seen, for the same reason that Whiskerandos could not see the Spanish fleet—because they were not in sight.

As the Reserve usually devolves on the second best officer, and in point of dignity the Mayor of the city holds precedence of the inscrutable majesty of the Bank, the Mayor held the clues of communication with headquarters. We could descant upon the tremendous effects of the firing at *Moyamensing*, but the episode would be as tedious as the *whole plot*.

One fact we shall notice, as a manifestation of the great improvements made in the *ammunition department*.

We have lying before us, a quantity of the ammunition with which about fifty citizens were wounded in *Moyamensing*, several of whom we have personally seen. The paper before us contains what is usually denominated *swan shot*, with the new Federal improvement of *small new nails*, a size larger than *tacks*.

The observer will see here a strong *similitude* rather than an exact resemblance of the Reign of Terror. A comparison, however, places the present in a much more degenerate and degraded position; and so for the present we leave them, to make the results generally, and the characteristics of the united Bank and City Corporations, and their policy.

Our readers may recollect that we anticipated, several weeks ago, the result of the election in the *first, second, and third* congressional districts.

In the First (or southern) District, Dr. Sutherland is elected by a majority of 1436

In the Second (city) District, Messrs. Joseph R. Ingersoll, and James Harper, by a majority of 1800 votes.

In the Third (or northern) District, Gen. M. W. Ash, has succeeded by a majority of 1169.

In the whole range of elective offices, the Democracy has prevailed in the first and third districts.

The Federal Bankites, by a very unusual *accession to the white population* from adjacent States, have the city.

This article is already too long to render further animadversion, at present, suitable.

REVENUE OF BOSTON.—The revenue of Boston, arising on merchandise imported during the financial year, ending September 30, 1834.

Fourth quarter, 1833,	\$678,503 66
First do 1834,	655,714 56
Second do 1834,	852,886 05
Third do 1834,	estimated at 851,545 00

Total \$3,088,749 27

It will be recollected that the duty on teas, coffee, cocoa, dried fruit of all kinds, stuff goods, spices of all kinds, linens, silks, (excepting silks from India and sewing silks,) having ceased, the 10 per cent. duty, took effect on the three quarters of the revenue of the past financial year.

SKETCHES—HISTORICAL.

In our leading article of the 14th instant, our State Election Day, we endeavored to impress upon our readers how necessary it was to exercise, with fidelity and zeal, the *sovereign power* which the People hold, but which they can exercise only in an effective way in the choice of public agents. It is at the elective forum that all public acts of men or policy are brought to the test; it is the crucible which tries the virtue of the Republic, and the result of which presents the proportions of good and evil which prevail in society.

During the many years that we have directed the press which is now revived, it was not our practice to meddle in the agitations created by the practices which too much prevail at elections; that of anticipating majorities in re-

mote places, and exaggerating, or purposely representing numbers reduced, either for the purpose of gratifying passions not estimable,—or promoting gambling, and the frauds which are practised by gambling.

The returns of this day's election will almost to a certainty turn out as we some days since anticipated. In the First District, Dr. Sutherland will have an augmented majority.

Gen. M. W. Ash more than 1000 majority over Col. Watmough.

And in the City, the *combined powers of the Bank*, and the army of Police Men, and trained bands, will triumph over the principles of Liberty, Liberality, and Law.

Meanwhile we shall have time to obtain accurate reports which shall be given as soon as received.

This article is commenced while the Election is still going on; but as we published our 21st number a day sooner than usual, four days will elapse before our next number appears, what we shall now say, is as free from the excitements which the day exhibited, as if written a century before; and it is on the *phenomena of the times* which have been so extraordinary before this day, and so peculiarly painful to witness, we mean to offer the impromptu thoughts which arise on the occasion.

The turbulence of that memorable period of public shame, called the Reign of Terror, was more fierce and insolent than the present period. The party who then menaced the Government, and trampled upon private and social rights, was *linked in the same chain* of brass and iron with which they sought to bind the Free People. It is sufficiently known not to call for a particular elucidation. In the *Reign of Terror* the hostility to freedom was not homogeneous among the Federalists,—there were three greater classes in the composition of the Federalists of that time:—

1. Those who were Monarchists from habit, or from vice.
2. An Aristocracy, who would have been content with a *Venitian* system, and without a duke.
3. Men incurably devoted to the subjection of the United States, to the indirect *influence* of British policy.

These classes intermixed in various instances and degrees,—but the greater features were always distinctly marked.

The distinct history of these classes would be amusing from 1800 to 1824. It is too copious for the present occasion; but though like colors of mottled marble, the places and shapes are not disposed exactly in the same way, the spots here and there betray the *colors* of the old materials, notwithstanding the pattern be as motley, disorderly, and grotesque as the tablet of the primitive mixture.

The Monarchists have been reduced to a minority; to a minority so miserable that, instead of a volume, it would now scarcely form a corps as numerous as that prodigy of erudition and literary eminence, the Philosophical Society—of which, alas! Franklin and Jefferson made glorious in their days;—or even of that, not quite so numerous, but equally effective and practical, the *Academy of Arts*—without artists!

This party was killed off by time, and mortification at the success of Democratic representative government. The attack on the Chesapeake for a moment resuscitated their health and their hopes; but the Hartford Convention and Governor Sir James Craig's pious endeavors having failed with the Battle of New Orleans, perished the last hopes of those frail enemies of their species. They appear openly no more, and the few who remain, though assuming the simulation of Machiavel, do not succeed in their disguises, other than as they sometime excite a good natured smile of recognition.

The Aristocracy of 1793 was like Laban's sheep-speckled after another fashion. They were largely composed of *Old Tories*—a term of which no efforts to escape

from it can change or qualify; many of them had been in England and many had their hearts there, while their miserable bodies fretted out a wretched, and mischievous, and envious existence here. This class exists at this hour, though not in its former vigor. The admixture of Manchester and Birmingham *materiale* was so large as to shove the *primitives* from their stools.

Among this class, we have marked in twenty-two years, a procession of seven generations those moths escape from the chrysalis,—live like butterflies for a sunny season,—and go off in the *bankrupt waggon*. We have seen, at a great public assembly of the sexes, some of those *gentry* who could not *return home*, after repeated washings lead and direct the fashions of the Philadelphia Aristocracy.

Nothing is more striking in this city, than the contrast between the clattering of coaches during the Reign of Terror, and the modest quaker-like silence now of this city after the hour of eleven. The coaches then stunned the ears, and banished durable repose from dwellings on our spacious streets, with their unceasing and multitudinous rattle along the hard pavement.

A revolution, (bloodless as yet,) is equally conspicuous in other departments. The dancing assemblies, from which *tradesmen* and their daughters, wives, and sisters, were excluded by the bye-laws, have disappeared, leaders—followers—bye-laws, and all.

The theatre, also,—the case of the theatre is very amusing. It is so full of fit substance, so characteristic. We had but one theatre in the Reign of Terror, and it was made miserable and odious by being prostituted to the aristocratic passions. More than once the theatre was made the arena of *Old Tory* and *Monarchical politics* and men's lives were menaced for the crime of Democracy.

But it is not this trait of these times which we deem most curious, for personal violence was then an occurrence of every day. Men were pursued in the streets, pursued into their houses, and their houses battered with brick-bats repeatedly. The theatre suffered. The aristocracy were too few, or too mercenary; and though the boxes were filled in consequence of letters from some *noble lord or lady*, or some *English baronet*, the pit was seldom full; and too often the house exhibited a "beggarly account of empty boxes."

As the old folks walked off, the young race growing up under powerful and prosperous auspices, sought, as is natural and congenial to youth and innocence, the intercourse of society. A fire had consumed the only theatre, and it afforded a fair occasion for public spirit to restore the "great improver of manners, morals and language"—the stage. But a new aspect, of a new set, burst forth here; the *heirs of past vanities*, and some of the originals, set about producing by the purchase of all the shares for a new theatre, to secure for themselves *exclusive privileges*. The select of the select had a large portion of the pit railed off for an exclusive box, and other nonsense of that silly partiality not worth reciting.

Being in virtue of *their stock* the arbiters of *taste*—they also became the managers of the managers, actors, and actresses; until the managers were ruined, and the theatre deserted. The caprices of fashion and of time on the human visage, contributed to the acceleration of the disorder in the dramatic establishment. The beauty which adorned the dress row had faded away, or fled to scites more social; and after poor Warren had embarked the humble acquirements of an active life in procuring from abroad a very ample and accomplished company, some of whom continue to be the delight and ornament of the stage, and obtaining a richer orchestra of performers and instruments than had ever been seen in Philadelphia—he was deserted—and ruined.

The respectable population of the metropolis, disgusted with the arrogance and vanity which had become too ma-

nifest, had abandoned the theatre; and the Aristocracy soon discovered that no theatre could subsist without the support of the unassuming classes of the people,—of which the beautiful city which has grown up in the northern districts contains so many respectable and intelligent families,—equal perhaps in numbers and opulence to any equal surface in the Union.

The insulted public had abandoned the theatre, so long a favorite, and looked to another and more rational management. The truth was then demonstrated that there was a public—and of better taste than the Aristocracy—and three theatres have arisen out of the abused use of one. The problem is solved. The theatre has existed for three or four years without the countenance of the Aristocracy.

The abandonment of the Theatre produced by the empty vanity and egotism of a few vain families, had produced a stillness in society. The effort to supply the place of dramatic recreations was attempted by parties—private domestic parties—but, alas! it was found that the occupation of the boxes by a random selection, or prepossession of preference, was a different matter from an entertainment at home, assimilation with the intervening barricades of the boxes, is a very different thing from the *petite meute* of the drawing-room; the inner verge may prevent posterior and exterior views of apparent similitude, which dazzles the vulgar and deceives with the semblance of sameness, while the lines of discrimination are distinctly drawn and numbered by the arithmetical distribution of places, and the array of old maids and grandmothers in the back ground.

Vanity is usually most acute and jealous by a scale something like the mercury in the thermometer, mental and bodily infirmity usually warming or cooling the atmosphere; and as the vanity of lineage is seldom able to trace its sources, beyond two or three stages, the imagination is to be called in to the aid of passion, and supply a pedigree, of which there are so many eminent examples in that of the Guelphs by Guthrie, and of every Arabian stallion; so that in a nation not half a century old, we had as much pretension, as the disputed time and place of *Semiramis* or *Cadmus*; thus Herod begot old Rum, who begot Scaramouch, own brother of Lady Clapperclaw, and dam of the grey colt Leather Breeches, who won the sweepstakes at White Plains; who was the sire of Entractor, and whole sister of Mrs. Wiggins, crossed by Bold-face, was the dam of Nankeen; own brother of Lord Manchester, sire of Counter Jumper, Jack Plane, and Rams-horn, three noted racers, Rams-horn being the sire of Lady Shuttlecock and Go-between, who ran for the plate over the Hartford Course, and was beat by Monticello.

Thus though those ancient families, who like Franklin's ephemera could trace a pedigree as long as between the rising and the setting of the sun, each in their own coterie, and blow up the bladder of its own consequence to the most flattering rotundity, and feed upon the imagination, while competitors were absent; there were classes who relied not so much upon their primitive stock as upon their stock in Bank, and having no ancestors very sarcastically laughed at pretensions. Out of the sunshine, vanity withers a while, but when it is brought under the blaze of an argand chandelier, the illusion vanishes, and flesh and blood puts paint out of countenance. My Lord Duke's reflections on Lady Bab's thick legs, may afford some slight intimation of our low life above stairs.

A momentary relief presented itself in the French Opera. The reputation for liberality of a great name had induced the speculation; and it was not a little surprising to witness the suppleness and sycophancies of an Aristocracy!

They had been the most virulent of all the scurrilous abusers of that name; their leaders had gleaned the dress of English defamation, and their servile, imbecile,

and congenial press, had rivalled *Fenno* and *Cobbett* in vituperation of the favorite child of Jacobinism and the Little Corporal.

The French Opera dissipated the recollection of the past, only to realize the gross adulation, and the awkward pretensions which the Theatre presented. It was a truly ludicrous scene of the extreme burlesque to see a collection of fine furbellowed and scratch wigs, hearing, through their mouths, a language of which 17 out of every 20 understood as much as of Sanscrit, ogling and nodding, and smirking applause to each other, when neither understood.

Ennui necessarily generated by such scenes of preposterous vanity, soon left the Opera, as it had with less good sense forsaken Shakspeare—but only to be succeeded by another folly—the Italian Opera—of the language or fashion of which they knew even less than of the French. This was the latest of the infirmities which go hand in hand with the sybaritism of this pious city, who flutter upon paper wings, and fright the world from its propriety.

As the very same men who were concerned in these mutations, were principals in the overthrow of the Academy of Arts; and having said so much of the theatre on account of its greater importance, we shall be brief on this.

The Academy was the conception, and its erection the effect of the zeal of Mr. JOHN DORSEY. The self-created arbiters of taste had here another field for vanity and degradation. The association originally embraced considerable numbers; but numbers are too apt to comprehend various degrees of mental capacity; there were many artists, painters, engravers, &c. whose exact knowledge left the Aristocrats in sand, while they flourished in verdure. To a self-constituted amateur, it was very awkward to speak of an art, a science, or a subject, which made the "painter's boys" laugh. The Aristocrats had got the institution into their hands, and finding artists to be a very unaccommodating, irascible, and obstinate race—they excluded from the Academy of Arts—all THE ARTISTS.

Is it necessary to carry the history of Aristocracy farther? It is rather long, but it is faithful, and belongs to the history of the times.

We have yet on our hands the third class—but they have been disposed of by abler hands. They possessed most inordinate influence in the Reign of Terror under the sly, desperate, and unceasing action of Liston the British minister of that day. The election of Mr. Jefferson was considered in England as a proof of Mr. Liston's unfitness for minister here; and he was recalled for his failure; but no man was ever better fitted for corrupt purposes. He incited more than one outrage,—and he bribed more than one Member of Congress—and if he had had funds he would have bribed every man who would take a bribe.

It is not necessary to travel with the succession of ministers, Merry, Jackson, Erskine, &c. It was the war which broke down this influence in its former channels, but only to be resumed by a new medium of corruption.

The writer of this article was standing in the lobby of the English House of Commons, on an evening when a discussion took place on a question concerning America. It is usual when the house divides for one party to retire to the lobby, and the galleries are cleared.

In this incidental position the members talked in small groups; and Mr. Dempster, a very distinguished Member of Parliament, among other things, expressed himself to this effect.

"I disapproved of the war, sir, because it was impracticable in such a country at such a distance. Had the Ministry employed the money expended in one campaign in forming a Bank of England at Philadelphia, we should have America at our feet as colonists with whom we now treat as equals."

From the Globe.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

In the Evening Star of the 6th inst. there is a piece, purporting to be a letter from Washington, under date of 2d October, and signed "Ariel," in which allusion is made to the affairs of the Cumberland Road. The writer says—

"From the highest authority I am sorry to learn, that the Secretary of War has ingloriously yielded to the pernicious influence of the under Cabinet, and passively united in shameful collusion with the Governor of Ohio, 'to bring the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections.'" The principal agents on that portion of the Cumberland Road, in Ohio, immediately under the control of the War Department, are two men, who were discharged for misconduct by the late worthy superintendent, who, by the bye, was a Jackson man in '28 and '32, but would not submit to be branded and transferred to the *heir apparent*. He was, therefore, removed without ceremony.

"In consequence of their self-abasement, and devotion to the President, and his pseudo-successor, these men have been reinstated by the Secretary, with enlarged discretionary powers. The labor is no longer executed by contract, as heretofore, but, to subserve a party purpose, is now performed by days' work."

The whole of this is untrue. It presents a remarkable instance of the recklessness with which reports are manufactured, and circulated to deceive those not possessing the means of accurate information.

If the writer will give himself the trouble to inquire into the affairs of the Cumberland Road, he cannot fail to be satisfied, that he has, in his zeal to subserve a particular purpose, been guilty of gross personal injustice, and a departure from sober truth, so palpable as to expose himself to all who have given any attention to the current business of Congress for the last three years. What are the facts?

Prior to the session of 1831 and '32, the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, were under the superintendence of persons selected by the President from among the citizens. During the session of '31 and '32, a section was introduced into the bill making appropriation for this road, requiring the superintendence of that portion of the road in Ohio, not turned over to the State, to be transferred to an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers; and this measure is known to have been brought about by a gentleman not much, if at all, disposed to consult the wishes of the President or his administration. In July, 1832, an officer was, in conformity with this law, placed in charge of the road, his selection being determined solely with reference to his known professional fitness for the duty. At the last session, a similar provision was made in the act of appropriation for the road, for placing the remaining portions in Indiana and Illinois under the superintendence of an officer of the same corps. This last law has also been complied with. The officers thus selected, have nothing at stake but their professional reputation; they are held strictly accountable for the progress of their work, and have, therefore, been permitted to select their own agents. The Secretary of War had not the power, if he had the disposition, to employ two persons with "enlarged discretion," as the only discretion relative to the road must rest with the legal superintendent. No superintendent has been dismissed—no persons have been specially employed by the Secretary of War.

If the writer will consult the documents of Congress, he will find far different reasons from those he assigns for changing the mode of operating on the road from contracts to day labor. He will there find the true, sufficient, and only reason—the interest of the road, and that of the community residing near it. The change was adopted entirely on the recommendation of the superintendent, supported by good and sufficient reasons. It was resolved on as early as '32, with the intention to carry it into effect as soon as the existing contracts should either expire by their own limitation, or be executed agreeably to their stipulations.

The road, under the present system, presents a source of employment for every person, without distinction of party, who will render an equivalent in labor for the money received; and it is asserted, with perfect confidence, that the politics of the present superintendents, if they have any, are entirely unknown at the Seat of Government.

If "Ariel" had tried, for we will not suppose him wilful, he could not have made his statement more at variance with truth than he has, as regards the Cumberland Road.

The foregoing facts are derived from the proper source of information in the War Department.

Statement of the amount of gold remaining in the Mint, uncoined, on the 4th of October, 1834, with the amount deposited for coinage within the week ending 11th October, together with the amount of gold coinage executed.

Remaining uncoined at the Mint, 4th October,	\$814,900
Deposited for coinage during the week ending 11th October, viz.—	
Uncoined bullion	29,000
Coins of the U. States of former standard	6,000
Foreign coins	60,500
	95,500
Amount coined during the week ending 11th Oct.	910,400
Remaining uncoined	203,200
Amount coined before Oct. 4th—since 1st August	\$707,200
Amount coined since October 4th	1,523,000
	203,200
Total	\$1,731,200

If Henry Clay had not proclaimed the country to be in the midst of a revolution, *hitherto bloodless* and offered his own services in the field—if Webster had not said that there were no sabbaths in revolutionary times—and finally, if the Bank and its myrmidons had not seized the muskets in the New York arsenal, in order to carry their elections at the point of the bayonet, we should not have had these recent displays of lawless vengeance. But a word to the Triumvirate—Gentlemen, you had better not familiarize the People with scenes of outrage. They are not as stupid as you suppose them to be. They know that Andrew Jackson and his friends constitute the true democracy of the country. They know that we are striving to put down monopolies, in order to give free scope to individual exertion. If, therefore, you should induce them to right their wrongs, by an appeal to the sword instead of the ballot-box—if you should arouse that vengeance—which has been heretofore kept under by the pulpit and the tribunals of justice—you will not only be its first victims, but will be the first to lament the inefficiency of that system of government, whose energies were prostrated by your exertions. The remote cause, which tended to prepare the People for these outrages, will be commented upon at a more convenient season.—*Huntsville (Alab.) Democrat.*

ADDRESS

Of the Democratic General Ward Committee of the City of Philadelphia.

The Democratic General Ward Committee, having completed the duties assigned to them by their constituents, in forming a Ticket to be voted by the Democratic Party, at the ensuing General Election, feel themselves called upon by an imperious sense of the deep responsibility devolved upon them, to lay before their Democratic Fellow Citizens, and the Public at large, a review of the principles which have guided their selection of candidates for the various important offices in the gift of the people.

The Committee have regarded the coming contest as one entirely of principle, and not of mere party and as involving considerations of the highest and deepest import to the cause of rational liberty, and to the preservation of that Constitution, which was the result of the united wisdom and patriotism of the republican sages and heroes of the revolution. It is not the common question of who shall be the servants of the people—but the more important one of whether the People shall choose their own servants and representatives, or whether they shall be selected by a few rich men, wielding the untrammelled and irresponsible power of a vast unconstitutional monied monopoly. This is the question now presented to the whole American People, and which presses with more peculiar force upon the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, the principal seat of this monied despotism, where it has seized upon her Representatives in Congress, and in the State Legislature—taken full and complete possession of the City Councils, and the whole executive force of the corporation, and has carried its proscription of honest men not merely into the Banking institutions of this District, but into the Charitable and Literary Associations of this metropolis, into the business connexions between man and man, and even into the domestic relations of private life.

For the warrant to establish such an unjust and enormous power in a corporation, composed of a few private individuals—governed and directed by a small central body, owning no responsibility to the government or to the people, no clause can be pointed out in the Constitution of the United States, and it is matter of history "That the power to grant charters of incorporation was in the original plan reported by the Committee to the Convention, among the enumerated powers granted by the 8th section of the first article of the Constitution; but that after three days consideration and ardent debate in that body, it was stricken out as a power unsuited to be vested in the General Government."

The word "Bank" is no where to be found in the Constitution.

The existence of such a power was denied by Mr. Madison, in 1791, when fresh from the Convention of 1789, and by the immortal Jefferson, the author of the memorable Declaration of Independence. This was the doctrine of Pennsylvania in 1811, and was also the opinion of Henry Clay, and of the Congress of

the Union, when they suffered that institution to expire on the 4th of March, 1811, agreeably to the terms of its original contract.

In 1816, Henry Clay, contrary to the instructions of the Legislature of Kentucky, and to his own previous acts, declarations and principles, voted for the present Bank of the United States, but he was then opposed by Daniel Webster, of New Hampshire, John Sergeant and Joseph Hopkinson of Pennsylvania, who voted against the Bill to incorporate it on its 2d and 3d reading in the House of Representatives, and who voted for the motion indefinitely to postpone the amendments of the Senate, made by Mr. Randolph, who argued against the bill as UNCONSTITUTIONAL, INEXPEDIENT AND DANGEROUS."

Our national debt nearly extinguished, no internal taxes to be collected, no loans wanted for the support of government, with the real constitutional currency of gold and silver coin, and with numerous state institutions fitted to receive and transfer the public revenue, and an overflowing Treasury, every original reason urged in favor of the constitutionality and expediency of a Bank of the U. S. has entirely failed; and the ingenuity of its partisans has discovered no new reasons that are not entirely untenable.

In 1791, at the incorporation of the old Bank of the U. States, there were only three State Banks, the Bank of North America, the Bank of Massachusetts, and the Bank of New York. In 1811, at its dissolution, the State Banks had sprung up from 3 to 100 being a thirty-three fold increase. In 1816, at the incorporation of the present Bank of the United States, there were 260 State Banks, and notwithstanding the additional banking capital of \$35,000,000, thus poured into the market, there are now according to the present estimate of the National Intelligencer, 549 State Banks, showing that 379 State institutions have grown up under the fostering care of these mammoth regulators.

In Massachusetts alone there 102 Banks, being in the proportion of one Bank for every 6000 individuals, men, women and children.—Such has been the salutary control of this chartered monopoly, which has suffered insolvent institutions such as those in the District of Columbia, to exist for years, until it became its policy to shake the rotten fruit on the eve of the Virginia elections.

The old Bank of the United States issued no notes under \$10; the present Bank, commencing during the reign of paper currency, issues notes as low as \$5.

By the 12th fundamental article of the constitution of the corporation, "the bills or notes which may be issued by order of the said corporation signed by the President, and countersigned by the principal cashier or treasurer thereof," are made obligatory upon the corporation as upon any private person, if issued by him and are made assignable and negotiable, as if they were so issued by any such private person, "Provided that all bills or notes so to be issued by the said corporation, shall be made payable on demand, other than bills or notes for the payment of a sum not less than one hundred dollars each, and payable to the order of some person or persons, which bills or notes it shall be lawful for the said corporation to make payable at any time not exceeding sixty days from the date thereof."

By the 14th section of the charter, the bills or notes of the Bank originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand, shall be receivable in all payments to the United States, unless otherwise directed by act of Congress; and by the 17th section, it is enacted, "that the said corporation shall not at any time suspend or refuse payment in GOLD and SILVER of any of its notes, bills or obligations."

It is therefore plain that all notes or bills of the Bank under one hundred dollars, are always to be made payable on demand, and that all its notes or bills whether under or over \$100, are to be signed by the President, and countersigned by the principal cashier thereof, and that only such bills or notes so signed, are made receivable in payments to the United States, and that the Bank is always bound to redeem them in GOLD and silver.

The object of the Congress of 1816, was to give to the people of the United States a circulating medium, always redeemable in gold and silver, and payable by the Bank whenever presented to it, and to secure them from counterfeits, by requiring every note or bill to be signed by the two principal officers of the institution, whose names and signature would be favorable to all.

This was accordingly the practice of the Bank until 1819, when it refused to pay its notes, except at the points where they were made payable, thus destroying one of the principal objects of the incorporation.

From 1819 to 1827, a period of 8 years, various unsuccessful efforts were made to induce Congress to make the offices of President and principal Cashier *sinecures*, by allowing the Presidents and Cashiers of the offices of discount and deposit, to sign the notes to be issued by them, or to give permission to the Bank to have its notes signed by other persons than its President or Cashier, it being doubted under the charter "whether the Bank had the power to authorize the issuing of notes, not signed by the President and countersigned by the Cashier."

"To remedy this evil, the officers of the Bank," says President Biddle, "might have adopted the use of a fac simile. But to this there were the insuperable objections, that the signature was not in fact, what it professed to be, the manual execution by the officer, in the accustomed form; that it was less safe for the community, since no imitation, however perfect, can equal the natural freedom and freshness of an original signature, and that the detection and punishment of forgery might possibly not be as easy or effectual. The Board, therefore, after much consideration, resorted to another EXPEDIENT, which they considered free from every objection, either of law or propriety."

The Expedient to save the President and Cashier a large part of the daily labor for which they were receiving salaries higher than that of the Chief Justice of the United States, and equal, if not superior, to that of the Vice President, the second officer in this great Republic, was simply this "that where an office was unable to supply notes signed by the President and Cashier of the Bank," (the only notes known to the charter) they might furnish to those who wished them, *small drafts* instead of small notes, "and these drafts are made to resemble as near as possible ordinary Bank notes."

These drafts are drawn by the Presidents and Cashiers of the twenty-five different offices of discount and deposit on the parent bank, to the order of some individual, and by him endorsed.

It is clear, therefore, that the branch drafts are *not notes or bills of the bank*, and of course the United States are not bound to receive them in payment of debts, and that the Bank is not bound under the penalties imposed by the 17th section of the charter, to pay them in gold and silver—for they are neither notes, bills or obligations of the corporation.

It is also equally clear, that they are contrary to the spirit and letter of the act of incorporation, which intended that all its notes should be signed by only two known individuals, whilst they are signed by twenty-five different Presidents, and twenty-five different Cashiers, and endorsed by some hundreds of Clerks, whose names and signatures cannot be known to the commercial community, much less to the farmer, the mechanic, and the daily laborer. The Supreme Court of the United States has accordingly decided, that they are not bills or notes of the Bank; and the Courts in Ohio have held that there is no punishment, in that State, for counterfeiting them. In truth, it would be more correct to say, that those who have issued them in defiance of the charter, and who have deceived the unwary by "making them resemble as near as possible ordinary Bank notes," are punishable for the commission of what operates as a fraud on the great mass of the community. In 1832, five years after this expedient or invention, the Bank had forced into circulation \$7,410,000 of these illegal branch drafts, being about one third of the whole of her then circulation.

The Bank of the United States, therefore, issues three kinds of paper, payable on demand, under one hundred dollars.

1. Bills or notes signed by the President, and countersigned by the principal Cashier or Treasurer thereof, payable on demand, at the bank or any of its offices.—This is the only kind of paper which, under their charter, they ought legally to issue.

2. What are commonly called branch notes—which are notes signed by the President, and countersigned by the cashier and payable on demand, to the order of the cashier of some office of discount and deposit, only at such office of discount and deposit. These notes are contrary to the spirit of the charter, which contemplated that all the notes issued by the bank, should be payable at least at the Mother Bank, as well as the particular office of discount and deposit, by which they were to be issued or paid. If the Bank has a right to issue a note as a circulating medium, payable only at an office of discount and deposit, it may make them payable at any other Bank or place, however remote, whether in the United States, or its Territories, Canada, England, France, South America, or China.

The consequence is, these notes are liable to a discount according to the pleasure of the Mother Bank, whenever she chooses not to receive them on deposit, or to redeem them at her counter,

3. The illegal branch drafts above described, which last formed a very large portion of the \$15,293,77,50 of paper which she had in circulation on the 1st of September 1834. These drafts should be refused by the Treasury and the people, and the seal of public indignation should be fixed upon this ILLEGAL EXPEDIENT to save labor to two well-paid servants of this mighty corporation.

Her operations on the currency of the state institutions have been equally useless, for she has never, during her whole corporate existence, taken any measures to discountenance the issue of notes under \$5 in the different states in the Union, but, for aught that appears, has rather encouraged them in order to place the state banks more at her mercy in times of Panic and Distress.

The equalization of exchanges is proved by the fact, that on the 30th of May 1833, exchange in England was 8½; on the 1st

of February 1834, it was $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount; and on the 1st of October 1834, it is $\frac{7}{8}$, making only a variation of $16\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. It is also well known that the Bank always charges 1 per cent. above the market price of exchange. The regulation of domestic exchange has been equally oppressive and fallacious.

In all other countries, however despotic, these great powers have never been entrusted to any single corporation, but like all other merely commercial transactions exchange has been left to regulate itself by the wants of the community and the free competition of individual enterprise.

On the 31st of December 1830, the discounts of the Bank were only

\$42,492,304 24

On the 1st of May, 1832, they amounted to the enormous sum of

70,428,070 72

Making an addition of

\$28,025,766 43

In the short space of 16 months, and being an extension of 66 per cent. on its previous loans and this whilst its charter had but four years to run:

On the 1st of October 1834, its discounts were only

460,06,498 45

Making a reduction of

24,421,572 47

Which added to the same addition of

28,025,766 48

Made a total vacillation of

52,447,338 95

Sufficient in itself to ruin any but a most prosperous and growing country.

Still more—on the 1st of July 1834, the accommodations of the Bank were

\$51,024,972 72

On the 27th of June, 1834, the New York Committee applied by letter to the Bank for an extension of from five to ten millions, and the President of the Bank assured them that as Congress had adjourned without giving the corporation the redress they expected, they would now set to work to relieve the commercial community. Accordingly, on the 1st of October, 1834, the Bank accommodations were

46,006,498 45

Showing the relief extended to the merchants to be an actual curtailment of

4,918,474 27

All their contractions and expansions have been made with a view to political effect, and to the renewal of the charter of this unconstitutional institution.

Its conduct (previous to its last assumption of high handed power) with regard to the imaginary damages on the French Bill, the purchase of the three per cent. and the arrangements made by them to postpone the payment of the public debt, contrary to the expressed wishes and directions of the law, the government, and the people, and its interference with the elective franchise, in expending, according to its own acknowledgment 58,000 dollars, in diffusing intelligence among the poor benighted people of the United States called for the interposition of the arm of the government to stop it in its mad and dangerous career.

By the 16th section of the charter it is enacted "That the deposits of the money of the United States, in places in which the said Bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct; in which case the Secretary of the Treasury, shall immediately lay before Congress if in session, and if not immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order or direction."

In pursuance of the power thus expressly reserved, the Secretary of the Treasury did, on the 1st of October, 1833, order and direct that the deposits of the money of the United States should not be made in the said Bank or branches thereof, and on the 4th of December, 1833, immediately after the commencement of the next session he laid before Congress the reasons of such order and direction.

Congress adjourned without altering the direction of the Secretary, thus sustaining the whole action of that department, and the order thus given agreeably to the terms of the charter, notwithstanding the Directors of the Bank had "Resolved that the removal of the public funds from the Bank of the United States, under the circumstances and in the manner in which it has been effected, is a violation of the contract between the government and the Bank," and had requested Congress to redress the wrong done to the institution.

The Bank had become the real proprietors of the National Intelligencer, published in Washington, whose editors are the public printers to Congress, and it had loaned \$52,000 to Messrs. Webb and Noah, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, \$32,000 to the Pennsylvania Inquirer, besides many small sums to printers of more or less note.

Its loans to Senators and members of Congress from distant states, were large and increasing, and with the aid of a hired press and its disinterested friends at Washington, aided by its own efforts, it contrived to raise a panic such as this country had never seen—and had excited a spirit of reckless party violence which would have disgraced the worst days of the French Revolution.

The firmness of one man—Andrew Jackson—saved and preserved the country as he had preserved the Union in 1832, and notwithstanding the distress memorials, the panic speeches of the coalition, the visits of distress committees, including one from the Councils of Philadelphia, the deposits were not returned to unfaithful agent, and the Bank itself was neither rechartered nor elongated.

The prophecies of the gladiators of the Senate have all failed, and the autumn of 1834 still sees us a free and prosperous nation, blessed with abundant harvests and every produce, whether of soil or of labor, bearing an increased value over preceding years even of fictitious paper prosperity.

A Committee of the House of Representatives was appointed on the 4th of April last, to inspect the books and to examine into the proceedings of the Bank, under the power received by the 23d section of the charter, who accordingly repaired to Philadelphia, and were there formally refused all access, by the Committee of Seven, of which John Sergeant, Esq. was the chairman, whose refusal was solemnly confirmed by a vote of the Board of Directors.

They had submitted to the examinations of 1818 and 1832 without a question, and had acquiesced and acted under the two solemn decisions of the House of Representatives made at those periods; but the times are changed, and the Bank claimed to be the master of the people and not their servant—the ruler, and not the mere fiscal agent of the government.

On the 8th of July last, the President of the Bank informed the Secretary of the Treasury that the Bank of the United States had confiscated so much of the July dividend of \$245,000 belonging to the people as would pay the Bank the damages, costs, and interest upon the Bill of Exchange drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury on the French Government.

The Bank had made a claim of \$158,842 77, for damages, &c. after the failure of the French government to pay this bill, to which no principle of justice could entitle them. The money for which the Bill was sold remained in the Bank. It was then making large profits from the millions of public money in its vaults, and which it was daily using in its discounts—and yet this fiscal agent, which had sustained no loss, assesses without court or jury its own damages, and, after the intervention of two dividends and one session of Congress, without any application to the Representatives of the People, takes from the public money appropriated for the uses of the government, this large sum, for the purpose of enhancing its own profits at the expense of the community.

But this is not all, on the same day, in a separate letter, the President says to the Secretary of the Treasury—

"I am instructed to apprise you at the same time, that in thus enforcing their right in this particular case, they desire not to be understood as waiving any other claim upon the government; and they more especially wish it understood, that they do not waive their claim for full compensation and indemnity for the violation of the charter of the Bank, by the removal from its custody of the public funds, for the use of which the Bank had paid a valuable consideration. That claim is reserved in full force, to be asserted at such time and in such manner as may hereafter be deemed expedient."

Thus threatening still further to confiscate the remaining property of the people in the Bank of the United States, to satisfy whatever imaginary claims they may choose hereafter to create to free the affairs of this monied monopoly.

The 7,000,000 of government stock was subscribed in 5 per cent. stock, on which the interest was payable quarterly to the Bank. The Bank dividends are payable half yearly, and for two years they made none, whilst they were regularly receiving interest from the United States. Without estimating the difference occasioned by this loss of dividends, and the mode of paying interest; it is certain that on the 1st of January, 1831, the government had paid to the Bank on its \$7,000,000 of 5 per cent. stock, 95,574 more than it had received from the Bank on its \$7,000,000 of Bank stock.

The Account stands thus—

Interest paid by the United States,	\$ 4,725,000
Dividends received by the United States,	4,629,426
Loss to the United States,	\$ 95,574

The bonus agreed to be paid for this exclusive power to the bank for the Union was \$1,500,000, payable in three equal instalments of two, three and four years. In Massachusetts, where there are

102 banks with no exclusive privileges, the State tax is one per cent. annually upon capital. Upon 28,000,000, the amount of the present stock in the Bank of the United States, this would have produced 280,000 per annum, or \$5,600,000 during the 20 years, instead of the inadequate sum paid for the enormous powers granted this institution; and the public deposits, which averaged about 10,000,000 per annum, would have produced an additional revenue of 600,000 per annum to the treasury of the United States.

This bank has never answered the purposes of its creation; it was insolvent in 1819, two years after its organization, and made no dividends for two years, during which period, and for several succeeding years, its contractions of its immense loans brought ruin and distress upon every portion of this great community, and has finally proved a mere unprofitable and dishonest partner to the people, by whose will alone it was breathed into existence.

The substitute for this "unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous" institution is gold and silver coin, which is equally valuable at all times and all seasons, in all countries and all ages. It is legal tender—payment—whilst the paper is but a promise to pay in gold and silver.

The Gold Bill, which has made the gold coin of the United States no longer a mere article of commerce, was passed in the House of Representatives by 135 to 41, and in the Senate by 23 to 7. Messrs. Binney and Harper, the two representatives from the City of Philadelphia, voting against this wise salutary measure.

As citizens of Pennsylvania we should rejoice in the accomplishment of this great reform of our gold currency which will enable our Legislature at its next session to prohibit the circulation of notes of the smaller denominations, and thus secure to the community a solid and firm specie basis of gold and silver as a support to the paper currency of our state institutions.

As citizens of Pennsylvania we should also recollect, that during the gloom of last winter the Bank of the United States prevented our State loans from being taken, and used all their energies to defeat the further progress of our great works of internal improvement which are of incalculable advantage to the City of Philadelphia.

And we should further recollect, that it has refused, and still does refuse, to redeem her notes in gold, according to the spirit and letter of her charter.

The great question is, therefore, "BANK OR NO BANK," and the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, true to the letter of the constitution, and their principles is now, as in 1811, against this Bank, or any Bank of the United States, as "unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous."

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY AND FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS.

The city having constructed at an enormous expense under various agreements with the Schuylkill Navigation Company, the works at Fair Mount, including the canal, a guard lock, and two chamber locks and toll house on the west side of the river, for the use of the Navigation Company, and having found that the limitations contained in these agreements on their use of the water would soon control their means of supplying the city and districts, determined on purchasing the WHOLE WATER POWER at Fair Mount, over and above what was necessary to supply the canal guard lock and two chamber locks on the west side of the river.

Accordingly on the 14th June, 1824 a contract was entered into between the City and the Schuylkill Navigation Company, by which the City for \$26,000 purchased the whole water power at Fair Mount, and the canal and locks and works on the west side of the river, were placed entirely under their charge and management.

This contract was drawn up by HORACE BINNEY, Esq. the most eminent Counsel in Philadelphia, and under the supervision of the then chairman of the Watering Committee, who is now the President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

To show what the Watering Committee of that day and the councils thought they had purchased, it is only necessary to refer to their reports and ordinances.

In the 3d section of the ordinance of the 3d June, 1824, are the following words: "and at such time as may be fixed by the Watering Committee (to borrow) the further sum of twenty-six thousand dollars for the purpose of completing the contract with the Schuylkill Navigation Company FOR THE WHOLE OF THE WATER POWER AT FAIRMOUNT DAM."

Which ordinance was also known to the Navigation Company 11 days before the signing of the contract, and this construction of the City being thus acquiesced in by them, must close their mouths forever.

And in their annual report to councils on the 13th January, 1825, the same Watering Committee, with the present President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company at their head, in speaking of this purchase, use the following clear and distinct language:

"AGREEABLY TO THE ORDINANCE OF THIRD JUNE, 1824, THE PURCHASE OF THE WHOLE WATER POWER OF THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT FAIRMOUNT WAS MADE FROM THE NAVIGATION COMPANY. The value of this property it is difficult to estimate, but it is unquestionably of great importance to the City and by proper employment may be made essentially beneficial to the city revenue. The sale of it to manufacturers, to be used on the Schuylkill, is one mode which will be advantageous; and another has been suggested, of supplying a canal from the Schuylkill to the Delaware. Both of these objects may be accomplished; but without a more extensive knowledge than the committee at present possess, they do not venture to express any opinion upon the best mode of employing it. The committee have already looked into the subject, and propose to make further inquiries, so as to enable them fully to report to councils for their decision, should councils approve of their doing so; they herewith offer a resolution on the subject."

And so deeply impressed were the Watering Committee and Councils with the truth of it, that this resolution was passed, on the 6th of July 1825, in pursuance of it a report was made by the same Watering Committee to Councils, showing the perfect practicability with this water-power thus purchased to use it for manufactories on the Schuylkill, and to construct and supply a canal between the Schuylkill and the Delaware, besides supplying the city and districts with wholesome water.

It was therefore the deliberate opinion of Mr. Binney, the Counsel of the city.

1. That, the contract thus made did secure to the city the whole of the Water Power at Fairmount Dam.

2. That the Schuylkill Navigation Company has the right by their charter to sell the whole of their Water Power to the City of Philadelphia.

The Councils therefore, the Watering Committee, and their chairman, and the Schuylkill Navigation themselves, intended that the whole of the Water Power at Fairmount should belong to the City, and they knew that by the contract of 1824 this had been completely effected.

The locks and canal were thus in possession of the City, and the toll collector was employed and paid by them, and this state of things remained undisturbed, and the rights of the city entirely unquestioned until a few days before the general election of last year.

The first idea of any power on the part of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to erect any additional locks, or take any part of the whole water power at Fairmount, sold to the City, was broached for the very first time, in a letter dated the 2d October, 1832, only seven days before the General Election, when the Bank party felt confident of entire success, from the President of the Navigation Company to the then chairman of the Watering Committee.

The dispute having thus commenced, the councils of the city were changed, and Henry Troth, Esq. a stockholder and director of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, was elected the President of the Common Council. There were also two stockholders and directors of this company in the Select Council, viz. Manuel Eyre and J. Lippincott, Esqs. one of whom Joshua Lippincott, was placed on the Watering Committee the 28th Oct. 1832. The power of appointing all the standing committees is vested in the President of councils.

The City denied the right of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, to make any new locks at Fairmount without their consent and that they could not give, because it would virtually destroy the water works.

In this they were supported by the written opinion of their City Solicitor, and by the known and expressed opinion of the superintendent of the Water Works, as to the actual quantity of water running over the dam at Fairmount.

The City offered, as the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania were then in session; to state a case at once for their decision. The company evaded it.

The company having retained counsel, one of whom is one of their largest stockholders, (and also a director and their regular attorney,) request their written opinion with their reasons at length. This opinion is of course given in favor of the company, and the positions are two.

1. That by the construction of the agreement of 1824, the whole water power was not sold to the city.

2. If the City's was the true construction, still the Schuylkill Navigation Company (although they had taken the twenty-six thousand dollars, and sold the whole water power) had no right to sell the water, and therefore they had a right to take it back.

We have seen above that the city's construction was the original one of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and that neither the counsel of the city nor that of the Navigation Company in 1824, ever doubted the right of the company to sell the whole of the water power.

The city and the company are at issue—the company will not agree to submit it to the Supreme Court. But they prepared to take the water by force, and erect their additional lock.

The city prepare also, and on the 4th February, 1833, the President of the Navigation Company, with a body of men, take forcible possession of the locks, canal and toll house, on the west side, turn out the collector appointed and paid by the city, tear down the toll house and erect their lock.

On the 11th February, 1833, the Watering Committee make their report to councils, and in conclusion the following plain and expressive language.

"1. Thus the control and superintendence of the canal and locks are no longer in the hands of the City Authorities. Nothing exists, therefore, to prevent waste, mismanagement, and consequent loss of water, to an extent which may deprive the city of its whole supply; it being only that which is not permitted to pass through the locks, which finds its way into the city reservoir, and is thence conducted to the houses of the inhabitants.

"2. Should there be no waste of water, the power assumed by the Company to use it at their mere pleasure, may as effectually deprive the city of all its supply. The additional canal and set of locks now constructing, may be but the forerunner of others hereafter to be made, until all the waters of the Schuylkill shall be made tributary to the increased demand of the company.

"3. The agreement of 14th June, 1824, between the city and the company has become practically a dead letter; and the sum of twenty-six thousand dollars, paid by the city, in good faith, according to its terms, is worse than thrown away."

Thus informing their fellow-citizens that a valuable portion of the works at Fair Mount, which works, with the previous trials to obtain pure water for the city had then cost us \$2,125,345 22 And from which we are now deriving a revenue of 85,539 00 had been wrested from the City of Philadelphia, by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, THE FUTURE SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE CITY AND DISTRICTS PLACED AT THE MERCY OF THAT COMPANY, and a solemn agreement made in good faith by the councils, on the 14th June, 1824, by which they purchased from the Navigation Company the WHOLE WATER POWER of the Schuylkill, rendered a dead letter, and the sum of twenty-six thousand dollars paid for this purchase, "worse than thrown away."

Can it be believed, Fellow Citizens, that after such a resolute assertion of the rights of the city, the councils of Philadelphia, representing a population of eighty thousand inhabitants tamely and quietly surrendered the property of the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and the whole water power at Fair Mount, without even obtaining the privilege of marching out with the honors of war, having been assaulted and conquered by the former chairman of the Watering Committee, aided by a few laborers.

The last summer has tested the accuracy of the superintendent's calculations as to the quantity of water flowing on the dam at Fair Mount, and has shown the entire fallacy of the statements made by the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

The works are intended for eight water wheels—five are now in operation, and a sixth nearly completed. The Dam is 1204 feet in length. On the last Sunday in August of the dry weather 900 feet of the dam was dry, no water running, and the remaining 304 feet had less than one inch in depth on it. Five days long a continuance of dry weather or the use of the sixth wheel would have drawn the water off below, the top or surface of the dam, and then the Navigation Company under the agreement of 1824, would have fastened up the gates or openings used by the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, to draw off the water, stopped the water works, and prevented all further supply to the city or districts. It is therefore clear that five wheels only can be used in dry weather, and that the city need the three other wheels provided for in the original plan of this splendid specimen of human skill and ingenuity.

The present councils have four directors of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, viz. Messrs Eyre, Lippincott, Troth and Firth, being only one-eighth of the whole in joint ballot.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

Stephen Girard bequeathed to the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, the sum of two millions of dollars, upon the trust to erect and maintain a College for the education of "Poor White Male Orphans," agreeably to the precise and specific directions given in his will.

The College was to be "constructed with the most durable materials, and in the most permanent manner, avoiding needless ornament, and attending chiefly to the strength, convenience, and neatness of the whole."

He directs it to be a three story building, having stories of equal height, with a ten foot cellar, three feet of it above the surface, and cellar windows built in the best manner, under each window of the upper stories—the ground on the outside to be supported by strong walls: that there should be two principal doors, one to the north, and the other to the south; the windows to be made in

the French style, after those in his dwelling in Water Street, modified as to those in the first story, by not carrying them down to the floor. The second and third stories to be finished by a substantial and neat iron balcony, running along the whole of each story under the windows, as is the case in the house in Water Street.

The marble or granite walls to be carried up flush, and of course plain, from the recess of one foot formed at the first floor, which is three feet above the ground, to two feet above the level of the roof, where they are to be capped with marble, and to have a strong and neat iron railing thereon.

This is Stephen Girard's College, and it will be perceived that it is an entirely plain simple marble or granite faced building, with such directions for its construction as would prevent its being converted into a Grecian Temple, or a Gothic Castle, without an entire destruction of every part of this description.

The internal arrangements partake of the same simple, neat, and substantial character.

This building would be 110 feet east and west, by 160 feet north and south, and with its four out-buildings would cost three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and could be completed in two years for the reception of its scholars, from the laying of the foundation stone.

Thomas U. Walters, in February, 1833, received the first premium from Councils for his plan of a college. This plan proposed porticoes in front and rear, approached by large flights of steps. This was not the plan adopted; but, a joint committee of the Board of Trustees of the College, and the Councils, of which Nicholas Biddle, Esquire, President of the Bank of the United States, was the Chairman, recommended an entirely different plan; which was, by estimate, to cost at least nine hundred thousand dollars, and to take six years to complete it—and which plan, the Councils of Philadelphia fully approved and sanctioned and is the one which is now in progress.

This building is only 160 front, and only 217 feet deep, and entirely surrounded by columns, which are not even hinted at in the Will. There are no cellar doors, nor are the windows made in the style of his house in Water Street, or of his house in Passyunk; nor is there the least appearance of a neat iron balcony near any of the windows; and the windows in the third story are sky-lights in the roof.

The outside walls are not and cannot by this plan be carried up to two feet above the level of the platform or roof; nor of course is there, nor can there be, any marble capping, with a strong and neat iron railing thereon; for the roof in this perpendicular plan descends on both sides, like the thatched roof of a cottage, with its gable end turned towards the road, and hides the tops of the walls, and terminates outside of the walls.

It is in fact now acknowledged, that it is not Stephen Girard's plan, but the plan of Nicholas Biddle, Esquire, President of the Bank of the United States, a gentleman of high literary attainments and classic taste—and that it must cost at least one million five hundred thousand dollars, and take twelve or fifteen years to complete it.

Stephen Girard has, however, secured the execution of his own plan. The remainder of his real and personal estate, after the specific trusts stated in the will, he directs to be formed into a permanent fund, and the income to be applied,

1. To the further improvement and maintenance of the College.

2. To establish a competent police.

3. To improve the city property and the general appearance of the city, and to the reduction of taxes.

"To all which objects, (that is the three classes above enumerated,) says the testator, the prosperity of the city, and the health and comfort of its inhabitants, I devote the said fund as aforesaid, and direct the income thereof to be applied yearly and every year forever, after providing for the College as hereinbefore directed, as my primary object."

Having selected the corporation of the city as the Trustees for his College, and for his improvements on the Delaware, then holds out to them as the government of his adopted and favored city, an additional inducement to fulfil rigidly the different trusts reposed in them by devoting the income of this permanent fund, to protecting the lives and property of their citizens by a competent police, to the improvement of their property, and to not only the reduction but final extinguishment of all city taxation.

"But, says the testator, "if the said city knowingly and wilfully violate any of the conditions hereinbefore and hereinafter mentioned, then I give and bequeath the said remainder and accumulations to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the purposes of internal navigation."

The penalty, therefore, for their ingratitude, is to be a total forfeiture of this permanent fund; and their punishment to be, that this valuable and productive estate should not belong to the citizens of an ungrateful city, but be distributed through the interior of Pennsylvania, in works of internal improvement.

If the present Councils are therefore re-elected, and persevere in the violation of a sacred trust, they will forfeit all title to his dwelling house and store on Water Street, his place and residence in Passyunk, his numerous stores on Water and Front Streets, and in Chesnut Street, his buildings on Coates' Street, his whole square on Chesnut Street, with the fifty-six dwelling-houses and twenty-two stores erected and erecting on it, his banking-house with its Corinthian portico, his numerous other houses and lands spread over the city and county of Philadelphia, his most valuable coal lands in Schuylkill county, his lands in Erie; and finally, those in the State of Louisiana, with the residuary personal fund of more than two hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars.

The Bank of the United States by means of their officers, have a direct control over the whole of this great trust.

Their President is the President of the Board of Trustees of the College; the counsellor of the Girard Trust, is a director and the counsel of the Bank of the United States.

The last Select Council had three of its members in the direction of the Bank, and the present Select Council has the same number.

Stephen Girard was a philanthropist, and his object was the relief, support and education of the poor, and not the erection of a splendid and gorgeous Grecian Temple.

The venerable Mathew Carey in his account of the Yellow Fever of 1793, furnishes conclusive evidence on the subject of the kind and benevolent disposition of our deceased benefactor. "At the meeting on Sunday, September 15," says Mr. Carey, "a circumstance occurred to which the most glowing pencil could hardly do justice. Stephen Girard, a wealthy merchant, a native of France, and one of the members of the Committee, sympathizing with the wretched situation of the sufferers at Bush Hill, voluntarily and unexpectedly offered himself as a manager to superintend that hospital. The surprise and satisfaction excited by this extraordinary effort of humanity, can be better conceived than expressed."

"Stephen Girard, whose office was in the interior part of the Hospital, has had to encourage and comfort the sick—to hand them necessaries and medicines, to wipe the sweat off their brow and to perform many disgusting offices of kindness for them, which nothing could render tolerable, but the exalted motives which impelled him to this heroic conduct."

Such was Stephen Girard, the benefactor of Philadelphia; and will her citizens permit a further knowing and wilful violation of a sacred trust confided to them by him? If they do, it will be necessary for the Legislature to make the members of Councils liable in their individual capacities, for such gross breaches of the confidence reposed in them.

PREVENTIVE POLICE.

Stephen Girard's Will is dated 16th of February 1830, and contains the following provision:

"2d. To enable the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia to provide more effectually than they now do, for the security of the persons and property of the inhabitants of said city, by a competent police, including a sufficient number of watchmen, really suited to the purpose; and to this end, I recommend a division of the City, into watch districts, or four parts, each under a proper head, and that at least two watchmen shall in each round or station, patrol together."

At the date of his will, the whole police and watch force of Philadelphia, consisted of

High Constables,	2
Captain and Lieutenant of the Watch,	2
Watchmen	99
Including the Turnkeys and Market Watch,	—
Making a Total of	103

There were two watch houses, one at Second Street and the other in Broad Street, and the watchmen were hired by the City Commissioners by the month, and could only be discharged at the expiration of the month, or in case of misbehavior.

The Councils of 1833 appointed the Mayor, Recorder, and Messrs. Watson and Richards, ex-Mayors, Commissioners, for the purpose of "devising a new and more efficient system of Police for the protection of the city, in obedience to the Will of Stephen Girard." Mr. Richards never acted, but the three acting Commissioners made their report to Councils on the 24th of October 1833.

This report is based upon the Wellington Police system of London, calculated for the government of a city of one million two hundred thousand people, inhabited in part by a most licentious and dangerous population, and choked up with individuals of desperate fortunes and character, who look for preferment to sudden revolutionary changes of the government of the country, and requiring an armed militia, besides large bands of regular soldiers, to secure from rapine and revolt, the lives and fortunes of their more peaceful fellow-citizens.

The Commissioners accordingly give the Mayor the power of appointment and removal, and recommend four principal divisions, to be subdivided into three sections, each division to have a watchman, and each section a station, making four division watch houses, and twelve section stations—equal to sixteen in the whole.

The police was proposed to consist of

Captain of Police,	1
Lieutenants of Police,	3
Inspectors of Police,	16
Policemen, on 120 beats,	240
Policemen for Mayor's Office,	4
Clerk of Police.	1
	265

exclusive of the four High Constables, Turnkeys, Market Watch, &c.

Every Superintendent, Inspector, and private Policeman being required to devote his whole time, except what may be necessary for rest and refreshment, to the public service, and to be at the disposal of his proper superior at all hours of the day and night.

The pay alone of this enormous force, of two hundred and sixty-five men, was to be \$97,852 00. To which were to be added the pay of the four High Constables, Turnkeys, and Market Watch; the rent and expenses of division and section houses, and the expense of lighting of the City, which would have increased the whole expenditure to at least one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, being nearly equal to the whole income from the water works and the Girard residuary fund for 1833.

This extravagant plan did not even meet the approbation of the Common Council, and they reduced it to

Captain of Police,	1
Lieutenants of Police,	4
Inspectors of Police,	16
Policemen,	176
Policemen for Mayor's Court.	4
Clerk of Police.	1
	202

of whom the pay would be seventy-two thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

But even the friends of the present City administration would not bear this, and Councils reduced this regiment of civil armed soldiers into only a battalion.

They divide the city into four districts, and one district into eight sections; erected four division and eight section houses, (12,) and the following table shows their names and pay:

	per month.	per annum.
1 Captain, at \$50	\$50	\$ 600
4 Lieutenants,	40	1920
12 Inspectors,	35	5040
24 Policemen	30	8640
4 Policemen for Mayor's Office,	30	1440
120 Watchmen	28	40320
1 Clerk of Police,	50	600
166		\$58,560

Add to those,

High Constables,	4
Turnkeys,	4
Market Watch,	4
Square Watch,	2

And it gives a total of 180 disposable men, being one man for 50 voters in the City of Philadelphia; add all the pay of the additional 14, the rents and expenses of 12 division and section houses, and the lighting of the city at large, and it will afford a sum enough to astonish the quiet citizens of Philadelphia.

Stephen Girard never dreamed of such a plan, and its evil effects have already been fully developed; for the City of Philadelphia has never seen so much riot and confusion as it has since the institution of this most unpopular police. The men may be good, but the system makes them idlers and finally vagabonds, for there is no employment for such a vast body of armed men, in a quiet and quaker-like population of only 180,000 people.

The system worded thus: it dismissed fifty-eight Watchmen on account of their political opinions, and deprived them, their wives, and two hundred and seventy-five children, making nearly four hundred souls, of bread in the midst of an inclement winter; but it found these poor and unoffending men still declaring "that they would rather endure any form of want or poverty than to tamely surrender the birth-right of every Free American citizen."

Can, and ought, such a system to be longer tolerated?

CITY DEBT AND CITY EXPENDITURE.

The debt of the city consists—

1. The debt of the city itself,	\$2,210,600 00
The annual interest of which is	\$115,231.
2. Its proportion of the county debt of \$476,402 32, say	284,000 00
3. Its proportion of the funded debt of the Guardians of the Poor, of \$650,000, say	438,943 00
Making a grand total of real city debt, of	\$2,932,643 00
To this debt, the present Councils have contributed	\$200,000
For in 1833 they borrowed	\$100,000
And in 1834 already	100,000

How these immense loans have been spent we can judge from one item, the cleansing of the City.

The average cost of cleansing the city, for 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832, the cholera year, was but \$16,044 07 During the year 1832, the cholera year, when the dirtiest alleys were made as sweet and clean as the rich man's parlor, it cost \$21,521 36

Whilst in 1833, when there was no cholera, it cost \$29,620 89 Being \$8,099 53 more than the cholera year, and \$13,576 72 more than the average of the five preceding years, and of this enormous sum of \$29,620 89 \$12,094 27 were expended between 1st of July and 1st of October, 1833, being the quarter preceding the election of that year.

The City Commissioners of 1833, give the following reason for this increased expenditure over the cholera year, by saying, "a very large expenditure was incurred last year (1833) in order to guard against the cholera"—and they then say very naively, and with great simplicity, "the amount required for the present year (1834) will depend on THE FORCE EMPLOYED."

The apprehension of the cholera, it appears, was severely felt by the City Administration last year, in the quarter previous to the General Election.

THE TICKET.

Our ticket is composed of men who will reform all these abuses, and will shake off the yoke of the Bank of the United States, and the Schuylkill Navigation Company—vote it then, fellow-citizens, preserve yourselves and posterity from slavery, and this fair City from the loss of her Water Works, and the immense residuary estate given to her by her kind and beneficent fellow-citizen Stephen Girard.

One word as to

THE PEACE OF THE CITY.

At the great meeting of the 20th March last, in this city, the opponents of the General and State Administrations, closed their shops, stores and manufactories—riot and confusion was the consequence.

In New York, their friends imitated this example on the three days of their charter election—riot and bloodshed was the consequence there, and the intervention of the military became necessary to preserve the city and its inhabitants; on the 26th September last, with these solemn warnings before them, the same party have recommended the same measure again on the days of the Ward and General election.

The experiment was tried on Friday the 3d; confusion, riot, bloodshed, nay, murder, assassination, (as termed by the Mayor,) was the result. We appeal to them to repeal this inflammatory resolution, and to let the elections in Philadelphia be conducted as they always have been heretofore, peaceably and quietly, so as to afford cause of admiration and surprise to our neighboring States.

If they do not—the blame must rest with our opponents, and not with the Democratic Party, who are now, and always have been, and ever will be, the advocates and supporters of equal rights and equal laws, and of the free and unbiassed exercise of the right of voting by every American citizen, whatever may be the complexion of his politics.

With this resolution repealed, the absence of the armed police from the election ground, and determination by both parties to arrest and bind over any person who may be found on the election ground with a dagger, knife, pistol, club, mace, bludgeon, or other deadly weapons, the peace of the city would remain undisturbed.

We offer these for the good men of all parties, and we would particularly exhort our Democratic Fellow Citizens to exert themselves to preserve peace and order, and to maintain the reputation of our city untarnished.

F. STOEVEER, Chairman.

J. A. PHILLIPS, }
J. RUTHERFORD, Jr. } Secretaries.